point made by him and will disburse the rebate properly. The other point which the honourable Member has made is about the main terms of reference. If he has got any suggestions, he can send them to the Committee.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : सभापति जी, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या खादी कमीशन के कार्य को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में या सदारत में किसी कमेटी का गठन हुआ है, यदि हुआ है तो क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताएंगे कि उसके अनुसार खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन का पुनर्गठन वे कब करेंगे ? इसके कामों के संबंध में अपनी रिपोर्ट कब देंगे और आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके लिए कितनी राशि निर्धारित की गयी है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव) : इस कमेटी का जो गठन हुआ है उसकी पार्श्वभूमि यह है कि खादी के हमारे जितने नेता, पुराने कार्यकर्ता इस देश में हैं उनमें से कई लोगों ने मुझे कहा कि यह उद्योग जरा कमजोर पड़ रहा है । अब इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि इसकी पूरी मदद की जाए और यह तब तक नहीं होगा जब तक कि इन सारी बातों पर समूचा ढंग विचार नहीं करेंगे । उस संदर्भ में यहां एक सम्मेलन हुआ और उस सिलसिले में यह निर्णय लिया गया कि इन सब बातों पर समूचा विचार करने के लिए एक कमेटी का गठन हो । मान लीजिए, एक हद तक एडवाइजरी है लेकिन एक हद तक हमारी तरफ से अथारिटी के साथ कहेंगे कि यह होना है, तो शायद होगा भी । यह कोई खादी कमीशन का काम नहीं करने वाला है । खादी कमीशन से पूरी तरह से हमारा तालमेल रहेगा । खादी कमीशन ही सारा काम करेगा और उनकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए भी यह कमेटी काम करेगी । इस तरह का इसका ढांचा है ।

श्री शांति त्यागी : माननीय सभापति जी, खादी कमीशन के अन्तर्गत लाखों ग्रामीण महिलाएं सूत कातने का काम करती हैं । सभापति जी, यह गरीब वर्ग की महिलाएं हैं । इनकी शिकायत यह है, माननीय मंत्री जी सुनें, कि सूत कातने के एवज में जो उजरत इनको मिलती है, वह बहुत ही कम है ।

मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह उनकी शिकायत को स्वीकार करेंगे, और यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में उनकी उजरत को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठायेंगे ?

माननीय मंत्री जी, इस वक्त की सरकार जो है, वह महिलाओं के कल्याण के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है और इसलिए कृपया, इस दिशा में आप कुछ बतायें कि आप उनकी उजरत के लिए क्या करेंगे ?

यह शिकायत लाखों गरीब महिलाओं की है । यह महिलाएं पढ़ी-लिखी नहीं हैं, यह फाइव स्टार वातावरण में पैदा नहीं हुई हैं यह हरिजनों के यहां पैदा हुई हैं ।

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Sir, as I have already mentioned, we have taken up this special employment programme. We are implementing it in 13 districts this year, and in 50 districts in the Eighth Five-Year Plan. As far as the wage is concerned, a Certification Committee of the KVIC is going into it. Most of the employees are part-time employees and that aspect is being looked into by the Certification Committee of the KVIC.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question No. 63.

Export Performance

*63. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the export performance during April 1992 to March 1993 and during the first quarter of the current financial year;

(b) what has been the trade balance during 1992-93 and what has been the current account deficit; and

(c) what are the projections for 1993-94 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPILES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) According to provisional figures, India's aggregate exports during April-March 92-93 amounted to US $ 18420 million. For April-May 1993, the latest period for which such data are available for the current year, exports are estimated at US $ 3458.58 million.

(b) Trade deficit in 1992-93 is estimated at US $ 3.3 billion. Current Account deficit is provisionaly estimated at US $ 5.2 billion.

(c) For 1993-94, export target has been fixed at US $ 22138 million, but no targets are fixed for imports. Current Account deficit for 1993-94 is tentatively projected at US $ 4.5 billion.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to part (c) of the answer. It is a very strange answer. I have asked for the figures for exports and imports for the year 1993-94, and the likely

deficit. Now the answer is that the export target has been fixed at US $ 22 billion, but no target has been fixed for imports. At the same time, you say that the current account deficit is tentatively projected at so much. I have not understood this logic. You have got a projected export figure. You have no projected import figure and yet you know what the deficit will be. This is not economics. I am sure there is some mistake here. I would like to be enlightened by the Minister as to how you can project a deficit without having some tentative control or idea of what the import is going to be. If the import outstrips the export, the deficit will be much higher. This is simple arithmetic. But I would like to know the logic of this answer.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED : Sir, there is no mistake such as what Kamaljit is pointing out. In fact, there cannot be any projection for the imports, and particularly so after the new policy has come because the imports can vary, and the imports do vary according to the requirements. Normally the imports are of raw materials, capital goods and things like that. So, we cannot just project as to how much our targets will be. But, at the same time, while we project about the probable balance, we look into the previous year's imports and the year-before's imports. So, it is according to that. It is only a tentative projection that there might be so much of deficit. That is all.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Sir, I hope you are with me. What he is trying to say is that import targets have not been fixed, yet he can give a tentative deficit target on the basis of last year's imports.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED : Yes, that is right.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : It does not make any economic sense, but I do not want to harass him. I have my second supplementary, and that is this. At the moment, petroleum prices have been rather stable. But everybody knows that after October, every year, the prices tend to go up. Our requirement of petroleum products is known. It is going up. And the crude production is also known. This year it is not going to be very high. So, our likely import of petroleum products in million tonnes you know. What safety net has the Government got to have a buffer against the rising cost of petroleum imports ? That is likely to upset your entire balance of payment situation on which your entire economic policy hinges. Why I am asking this is not for statistical acrobatics. The main point is that the entire new economic policy is based on two points : exports and the direct foreign investment. We all know that in the last two years, our exports have shown some rise, far less than what the Finance Minister was saying, and direct foreign investment has hardly come in the current year which may be a decisive year. I hope the Prime Minister is with me. It will be the third year of the economic policy. If imports are likely to be much higher, because of the international petroleum prices our entire economic calculations can go haywire. What steps does the Government intend to take and what contingency plans does the Government have to safeguard this type of contingency so that balance of payment and balance of trade situation can be controlled ?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED : I do agree that if the prices of petroleum and petroleum products go up, the trade deficit will increase. There is no doubt about that. But what we have been seeing over the past years is that generally the import of petroleum products has been around 25 to 26 per cent but if the prices go up, definitely the trade deficit will go up and the Finance Ministry will look into that and necessary arrangements will have to be made.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Your task is to create problems for the Finance Ministry to solve.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : This year, for a break, I am told that our exports have exceeded our imports. I want to know whether this is true. I want to know whether this is a case of one swallow that does not make a summer and whether it is indicative of the trend. If it is true — Mr. Prime Minister, you are saying something.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I said there are two swallows, not one. February is one and March is one.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I am learning something. Two swallows also do not make a summer. If it is true, I would like to know by how much our exports have exceeded the imports this year. Then, apart from a number of things that we export, leather goods, granite, jewellery, I was told that textiles play a very important part. If that is true, I would like to know whether the Government is going to review its policy of exporting raw cotton so that more cotton will be

available to our weavers and millers and they can send value-added textiles abroad, rather than raw cotton.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED : Off-hand I cannot answer this particular question about import of cotton. What I can say is that the Government is conversant with the requirements of cotton for domestic weavers and for the textile industry. So far as exports of other items are concerned, yes, there has been a very encouraging exports figure which we have given also to the press.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : If it is a question of a swallow that makes a summer, it is indicative of the trend.

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : सभापति महोदय, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा क्या निर्यात और आयात के बीच में जो असन्तुलन है, घाटा है, उसको दूर करने के लिए, निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए किसी क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है कि किन-किन क्षेत्रों में निर्यात को बढ़ा सकते हैं और उसकी क्या संभावनाएं हैं और उसको सामने रखते हुए भारतीय उद्योगों में उसके बारे में आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है ? और क्या सरकार की जो इंपोर्ट पालिसी है उसने इस हमारे व्यापारिक असन्तुलन को बढ़ाया है ? तीसरा, यह है कि इस घाटे को दूर करने के लिए अगर यह बराबर बना रहा तो सरकार कितना कर्जा और लेने के लिए विचार कर रही है ?

श्री कमालुद्दीन अहमद : सर, जहां तक निर्यात का ताल्लुक है, इसके प्रोजैक्शंस के लिए, इसके लिए टार्गेट्स सारे एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन काउंसिल के साथ और कमोडिटी बोर्ड्स के साथ बैठ कर फिक्स किए जाते हैं । और इस साल के लिए हमने कोई 22 मिलियन डॉलर्स फिक्स किया है और उसके लिए जो-जो सुविधाएं उनको चाहिए, उन सुविधाओं की तरफ भी हमने ध्यान दिया है और वह हम उनको उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं । रही बात ट्रेड बैलेंस की, जो डेफेसिट हो रहा है वह है अपनी जगह, इसलिए कि हमारा इम्पोर्ट काफी बढ़ा है और यह ट्रेड बैलेंसेस में जो डेफेसिट है, यह पिछले कई सालों से चला आ रहा है और अभी जैसीकि उस बारे में थोड़ी-सी चर्चा हुई, तो पेट्रोलियम और पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की भारी इम्पोर्ट होती है और उस वजह से यह डेफेसिट पैदा होती है ।

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : सवाल यह था कि इस घाटे को दूर करने के लिए आप पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स का कोई सब्स्टीट्यूट ला रहे हैं या कुछ इस तरह के काम किए जा रहे हैं कि आप पेट्रोलियम का सब्स्टीट्यूट ला सकें ? मैंने सवाल पूछा था कि भारतीय उद्योगों को आपने क्या कुछ सुविधाएं दी हैं, खोज की गयी है या कुछ परिवर्तन किए गए हैं जिससे कि यह घाटा कम हो सके ?

श्री कमालुद्दीन अहमद : सबसे बड़ी सुविधा कैपिटल गुड्स के इम्पोर्ट को दी गयी है । सिर्फ 15 परसेंट ड्यूटी पर वह इम्पोर्ट करें और फिर उसके साथ एक्सपोर्ट का कमिटमेंट भी दें कि साल के अन्दर उसका चौगुना एक्सपोर्ट किया जाएगा । सिर्फ यही नहीं हमने कोई 34 एक्सटीम फोकस कॉमडिटीज आयडेंटीफाइ की है जिससे कि निर्यात को बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है और उस बारे में काम हो रहा है ।

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : महोदय, मेरा सवाल अभी भी अनुत्तरित रह गया । निर्यात आप 34 कॉमडिटीज में बढ़ा रहे हैं, लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा घाटा है पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स में । आप पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स में घाटे को घटाने के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं ? क्या इसके उपयोग को देश में कम करने के लिए सोचा गया है या इसके उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के बारे में सोचा गया है या उसका कोई सब्स्टीट्यूट या विकल्प ढूंढा गया है क्योंकि दुनिया के बहुत से देशों में इंडस्ट्रियल अल्कोहल से गाड़ियां चल रही हैं, बैटरी से, बिजली से, गैस से गाड़ियां चल रही हैं । तो क्या आप कोई ऐसे उपाय करना चाहेंगे जिससे कि पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के आयात पर हमारी निर्भरता कम हो ?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED : Sir, it is a different question. I require a fresh notice for this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This, in any case, concerns another Ministry.

श्री सुरेश पचौरी : माननीय सभापति जी, कुछ खास कॉमडिटीज हैं जिनके एक्सपोर्ट का जो परसेंटेज शेअर है उसमें 1991-92 और 1992-93 के अनुपात में लगातार कमी आ रही है जैसे कि चाय, कॉफी, स्याइसेज, गार्मेन्ट्स और कैस्टर ऑइल । जैसेकि 1992-93 में चाय का जो परसेंटेज शेअर था एक्सपोर्ट का वह 2.75 था जोकि घटकर 1.82 हो गया, कॉफी का 0.75 था जो 1992-93 में घटकर 0.69 हो गया, स्याइसेज का 0.84 था जोकि घटकर 0.69 हो गया । तो ऐसी कुछ कॉमडिटीज हैं जिनका कि एक्सपोर्ट का परसेंटेज शेअर 1991-92 और 1992-93 के अनुपात में कम होता जा रहा है । इस कमी को सुधारने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ? दूसरे 1993-94 के एक्सपोर्ट ग्रोथ का टार्गेट 22 प्रतिशत रखा गया है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

श्री कमालुद्दीन अहमद : सर, जिन कॉमडिटीज का जिक्र किया गया है जैसेकि कॉफी, टी वगैरा इसमें दो साल में जरूर कमी हुई है और इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि इसका निर्यात 'रुपी पेमेंट एरियाज' को जाता था और दो साल से वहां पर हमारा निर्यात कम हुआ है । पिछले साल तो 1992-93 में कोई 62 परसेंट की कमी हुई है । यह टेंपेरारी फेनोमेना है और मैं यह आशा रखता हूं कि जल्द ही उसमें सुधार आ जाएगा और दोबारा वहां का निर्यात चालू हो जाएगा । कॉफी के हद तक तो मैं यह भी कह सकूंगा कि इंटरनेशनल प्राइसेस में क्रैश की वजह से

कुछ कमी हुई है, लेकिन जहां तक दूसरी कॉमडिटीज हैं जैसेकि टेक्सटाइल्स है, गार्मेन्ट्स है, उनमें कोई कमी नहीं हुई है बल्कि कुछ इजाफा ही हुआ है।

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, the export performance of the country is intimately linked not only with the revival of the economy but also with the successful implementation of the policy of liberalisation about which the Prime Minister has said with a human face. Now, in order to ensure that our performance picks up, I would like to know whether the Government is taking into consideration various facts, such as, our trade deficit is increasing. It is not declining. On the other hand, from 1995-96 the payment of interest and the payment of principal are going to be increased. The estimated or the projected figure is around 9 billion dollars. In view of this astronomical rise in the balance of payment or our financial commitment, what is the plan of action prepared by the Government to tackle this most increased burden on the Indian economy?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: So far as the increased commitments are concerned, no doubt it can be met only with the increased exports. For that, the Government is trying its best. The Government is extending a number of facilities to the exporters. A number of changes have been brought in the policy and, as I just now mentioned, this import of capital goods scheme is very encouraging for the exporters. We hope that the exports will grow at a very steady growth rate.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: That is a pious desire. I wanted to know about the concrete action plan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Action followed by pious desire.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): I would like to say something. I want to inform the House that apart from our traditional exports areas, a most promising area today, which is being vigorously developed, is agriculture. Time will come when agricultural exports are going to more or less exceed many other areas of export. This is going to be one of the success stories in the coming years. So, we are exploring those areas.

SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL: Sir, I think the hon. Minister is aware that there is a Parliamentary Committee on Commerce and it has submitted its report. In that report points have been made which need the Ministry's attention to enhance exports, if possible. I hope the Minister has given attention to those points.

I would like to know whether any action plan has been worked out on the basis of those recommendations. Secondly, the Minister is well placed to fix targets for exports, but exports are not only wishful thinking, exports depend upon the importers elsewhere as well. I hope the hon. Minister is aware that the super powers of the economy today have launched, what is called, a trade war between themselves and the main instrument of that war is how to decrease imports from developing countries. Therefore, you may go on fixing targets, where will you export and how will you export because importing countries are not willing to accommodate? Even recently the quotas have been decreased, the tariffs are being raised and a stage is coming where you are not going to reach anywhere because the atmosphere in the developed world today is, they are all saying, we cannot import unemployment. Therefore, kindly let me know, when you fix targets, do you also fix the markets where they will go and what are the market conditions prevailing there?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Targets are fixed in consultation with the exporters and as I just now mentioned, the Export Promotion Councils and the Commodity Boards who are in this trade. Of course, there is a world phenomenon which the hon. Member has pointed out and the exporters of our country are aware of that. They have very intimate knowledge of each and every country, each and every commodity that they have to export. I can only assure the hon. Member that the Government is aware of those constraints and all efforts are being made in this direction. That is the reason why in these two months particularly, April and May, our exports have been quite considerable.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next Question.

Sick Industrial Units in the Country

*64. SHRI SARADA MOHANTY:
SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small, medium and big sick industrial units in the country;